GOLDSBORO' TELEGRAPH.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT! LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM'ST AT BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TRUTH'S."

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THE TELEGRAPH.

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TERMS.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES having at length been organized (after many days of ineffectual efforts) by the election of a Speaker, the President of the United States on Monday transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by Col. W. W. S. Bliss, his Private Secretary, the following Message:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this Government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles to legislate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who formerly pretended to foretell the downfall of our institutions, are now remembered only to be derided, and the United States of America at this moment presents to the world the most stable and permanent Government on earth.

Such is the result of the labors of those who have gone before us. Upon Congress will eminently depend the future maintenance of our system of free government, and the transmission of it, unimpaired to posterity.

We are at peace with all nations of the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with them. During the past year we have been blessed, by a kind Providence, with an abundance of the fruits of the earth; and, although the destroying angel, for a time, visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence, yet the Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand, and to restore the inestimable blessings of general health to a people who have acknowledged his power, deprecated his wrath, and implored his merciful protection.

While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the world. It is a proper theme of thanksgiving to Him who rules the destinies of nations, that we have been able to maintain, amidst all these contest, an independent and neutral position towards all belligerent Powers.

Our relations with Great Britian are of the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the British navigation acts, British vessels, from British and other foreign ports, will, (under our existing laws,) after the first day of January next, be admitted to entry in our ports, with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world, on the same terms, as to duties, imposts, and charges, as vessels of the United States with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted to the same advantages in British ports, entering therein on the same terms as British vessels. Should no order in council disturb this legislative arrangement, the late act of the British Parliament, by which Great Britian is brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1817, it is hoped, will be productive of benefit to both countries.

A slight interruption of diplomatic intercourse, which occured between this Government and France, I am happy to say, has been terminated, and our Minister there has been received. It is therefore, unnecessary to refer now to the circumstances which led to that interruption. I need not express to you the sincere satisfaction with which we shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from a sister republic, to which we have so long been, and still remain, bound by the strongest ties of amity.

Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of the Executive duties, I was apprised that a war steamer belonging to the German Empire, was being fitted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of some of our naval officers, rendered under the permission of the late Secretary of the Navy. This permission was granted during an armistice between that Empire and the Kingdom of Denmark, which had been engaged in the Schleswig-Holstein war. Apprehensive that this act of intervention, on our part, might be viewed as a violation of our neutral obligations, incurred by the treaty with Denmark, and of the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, I directed that no further aid should be rendered by any agent or officer of the Navy; and I instructed the Secretary of State to apprize the Minister of the German Empire accredited to this Government of my determination to execute the law of the United States, and to maintain the faith of treaties with all nations. The correspondence which ensued between the Department of State and the Minister of the German Empire is herewith laid before you. The execution of the law and the observance of the treaty were deemed by me to be due to the honor of the country, as well as to the sacred obligations of the constitution. I shall not fail to pursue the same course, should a similar case arise, with any other nation. Having avowed the opinion, on taking the oath of office, that, in disputes between conflicting foreign governments, it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abondon it. You will perceive, from the correspondence submitted to you, in connexion with this subject, that the course adopted in this case has been properly regarded by the belligerent Powers interested in this matter.

Although a Minister of the United States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor in August, 1848, and has for a long time been in attendance at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and although a Minister appointed to represent that Empire was received and accredited here, yet no such Government as that of the German Empire has been definitively constituted. Mr. Donelson, our representative at Frankfort, remained there several months, in the expectation that a union of the German States, under one constitution or form of government, might at length be organized. It is believed by those well acquainted with the existing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be permanently established without her co-operation. In the event of the formation of such a union and the organization of a central power in Germany, of which she should form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our Minister at Berlin; but while Prussia exists as an independent kingdom, and diplomatic relations are maintained with her, there can be no necessity for the continuance of the mission to Frankfort. I have, therefore, recalled Mr. Donelson, and directed the archives of the legation, at Frankfort, to be transferred to the American legation at Berlin.

Having been apprized that a considerable number of adventurers were engaged in fitting out a military expedition, within the United States, against a foreign country, and believing, from the best information I could obtain, that it was destined to invade the island of Cuba, I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the U. States and Spain; to the treaty between the two nations; to the laws of the United States, and, above all, to the American honor, to exert the lawful authority of this Government in suppressing the expedition and preventing the invasion. To this end, I issued a proclamation, enjoining it upon the officers of the United States, civil and military, to use all lawful means within their power. A copy of that proclomation is herewith submitted. The expedition has been suppressed. So long as the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the law of nations and to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on our statute book, I hold it to be the duty of the Executive faithfully to obey its injunctions.

While this expedition was in progress, I was informed that a foreigner, who claimed our protection, had been clandestinely, and, as was supposed, forcibly, carried off in a vessel from New Orleans to the Island of Cuba. I immediately caused such steps to be taken as I thought necessary, in case the information I had received should prove correct, to vindicate the honor of the country, and the right of every person seeking an asylum on our soil to the protection of our laws. The person alleged to have been abducted was promptly restored, and the circumstances of the case are now about to undergo investigation before a judicial tribunal. I would respectfully suggest that, although the crime charged to have been committed in this case is held odious, as being in conflict with our opinions on the subject of national sovreignty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of it, or punishment for it, provided in any act of Congress. The expediency of supplying this defect in our criminal code is therefore recommended to your consideration.

I have scrupulously avoided any interference in the wars and contentions which have recently distracted Europe.

During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independent nation. However faint that prospect at the time appeared, I thought it my duty, in accordance with the general sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympathized with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared, upon the contingency of the establishment by her of a permanent Government, to be the first to welcome independent Hungary into the family of nations. For this purpose I invested an agent, then in Europe, with power to declare our willingness promptly to recognize her independence in the event of her ability to sustain it. The powerful intervention of Russia in the contest extinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyars. The United States did not, at any time, interfere in the contest; but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisted in the cause, and by the sufferings of a brave people, who had made a gallant though unsuccessful effort to be free.

Our claims upon Portugal have been during the past year prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honorable diplomacy to procure their adjustment. Our late Charge d' Affairs at Lisbon, the Hon. George W. Hopkins, made an able and energetic, but unsuccessful efforts to settle these unpleasant matters of controversy, and to obtain indemnity for the wrongs which were the subjects of complaint. Our present Charge d' Affairs at that Court will also bring to the prosecution of these claims ability and zeal. The revolutionary and distracted condition of Portugal in past times has been represented as one of the leading causes of her delay in indemnifying our suffering citizens. But I must now say it is matter of profound regret that these claims have not yet been settled. The omission of Portugal to do justice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress, with a view to such ultimate action as its wisdom and patriotism may suggest.

With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Italian States, we still maintain our accustomed amicable relations.

During the recent revolutions in the Papal States, our Charge d' Affairs at Rome has been unable to present his letter of his credence, which, indeed, he was directed by my predecessor to withhold until he should receive further orders. Such was the unsettled condition of things in those States that it was not deemed expedient to give him any instructions on the subject of presenting his credential letter different from those with which he had been furnished by the late Administration, until the 25th June last;—when in consequence of accurate information of the exact state of things at that distance, he was instructed to exercise his own discretion in presenting himself to the then existing Government, if in his judgement sufficiently stable; or, if not, to await further events. Since that period Rome has undergone another revolution, and he abides the establishment of a Government sufficiently permanent to justify him in opening diplomatic intercourse with it.

With the Republic of Mexico, it is our true policy to cultivate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nothing has occurred of a serious character to disturb them. A faithful observance of the treaty, and a sincere respect for her rights, cannot fail to secure the lasting confidence and friendship of that republic. The message of my predecessor to the House of Representatives, of the 8th of February last, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a copy of a paper called a Protocol, signed at Queretero on the 30th of May 1848, by the Commissioners of the United States and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Government, having been a subject of correspondence between the Department of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic accredited to this Government, a transcript of that correspondence is herewith submitted.

The Commissioners on the part of the United States for marking the boundary between the two republics, though delayed in reaching San Diego by unforseen obstacles, arrived at that place within a short period after the time required by the treaty, and was there joined by the Commissioners on the part of Mexico. They entered upon their duties; and, at the date of the latest intelligence from that quarter, some progress had been made in the survey. The expenses incident to the organization of the commission, and to its conveyance to the point where its operation were to begin, have so much reduced the fund appropriated by Congress, that a further sum, to cover the charges which must be incurred during the present fiscal year, will be necessary. The great length of frontier along which the boundary extends, the nature of the adjacent territory, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, except at or near the extremes of the line, render it also indispensable that a liberal provision should be made to meet the necessary charges should be made during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1851. I accordingly recommend this subject to your attention.

In the adjustment of the claims of American citizens on Mexico, provided for by the late treaty, the employment of counsel, on the part of the Government, may become important for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in protecting the interests of the United States. I recommend this subject to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

Complaints have been made in regard to the inefficiency of the means provided by the Government of New Grenada for transporting the United States mail across the Isthmus of Panama, pursuant to our Postal Convention with that Republic, of the 6th of March, 1844. Our Charge d' Affairs at Bogotto has been directed to make such representations to the Government of New Grenada as will it is hoped, lead to a prompt removal of this cause of complaint.

The sanguinary civil war with which the Republic of Venezuvela has for some time past been ravaged, has been brought to a close. In its progress the rights of some of our citizens, resident or trading there, have been violated. The restoration of order will afford to the Venzuelan Government an opportunity to examine and redress these grievances, and others of long standing, which our representatives at Caracas have hitherto ineffectually urged upon the attention of that Government.

The extension of the coast of the United States on the Pacific, and the unexampled rapidity with which the inhabitants of California especially are increasing in numbers, have imparted new consequence to our relations with the other countries whose territories border upon that ocean. It is probable that the intercourse between those countries and our possessions in that quarter, particularly with the Republic of Chili, will become extensive and mutually advantageous in proportion as California and Oregon shall increase in population and wealth. It is desirable, therefore, that this Government should do every thing in its power to foster and strengthen its relations with those States, and that the spirit of amity between us should be mutual and cordial.

I recommend the observance of the same course towards all other American States.—The United States stand as the great American Power, to which, as their natural ally and friend, they will always be disposed first to look for mediation and assistance, in the event of any collision between them and any European nation. As such, we may often kindly mediate in their behalf, without entangling ourselves in foreign wars or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith of our treaties with any of them shall require our interference, we must necessarily interpose.

A convention has been negotiated with Brazil providing for the satisfaction of American claims on the Government, and it will be submitted to the Senate. Since the last session of Congress, we have received an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that empire, and our relations with it are founded upon the most amicable understanding.

Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment of our existing laws relating to the African slave trade, with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. It is not to be denied that this trade is still in part, carried on by means of vessels built in the United States, and owned or navigated by some of our citizens. The correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister and Consul of the United States at Rio Janeiro, which has from time to time been laid before Congress, represents that it is a customary device to evade the penalties of our laws by means of sea-letters. Vessels sold in Brazil, when provided with such papers by the Consul, instead of returning to the United States for a new register, proceed at once to the coast of Affrica, for the purpose of obtaining cargoes of slaves. Much additional information, of the same character, has recently been transmitted to the Department of State. It has not been considered the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen, who, in a foreign country, purchases a vessel built in the United States, to the inconvenience of sending her home for a register, before permitting to proceed on a voyage. Any alteration of the laws which might have a tendency to impede the free transfer of property in vessels between our citizens, of the free navigation of those vessels between different parts of the world, when employed in a lawful commerce, should be well and cautiously considered; but I trust that your wisdom will devise a method by which our general policy, in this respect, may be preserved, and at the same time the abuse of our flag, by means of sea-letters, in the manner indicated, may be prevented.

Having ascertained that there is no prospect of the re-union of the five States of Central America, which formerly composed the republic of that name, we have separately negotiated with some of them treaties of amity and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragua, by a company composed of American citizens, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal through the territory of that State, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, I have directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both Governments to protect those who shall engage in and perfect the work. All other nations are invited by the State of Nicaragua to enter into the same treaty stipulations with her; and the benefit to be derived by each from such an arrangement will be the protection of this great inter-oceanic communication against any power which might seek to obstruct it, or to monopolize its advantages. All States entering into such a treaty will enjoy the right of passage through the canal on payment of the same tolls.

The work, if constructed under these guaranties, will become a bond of peace instead of a subject of contention and strife between the nations of the earth. Should the great martime States of Europe consent to this arrangement, (and we have no reason to suppose that a proposition so fair and honorable will be opposed by any,) the energies of their people and ours will co-operate in promoting the success of the enterprise. I do not recommend any appropriation from the National Treasury for this purpose, nor do I believe that such an appropriation is necessary. Private enterprise, if properly protected, will complete the work, should it prove to be feasible. The parties who have procured the charter from Nicaragua, for its construction, desire no assistance from this Government beyond its protection; and they profess that having examined the proposed line of communication, they will be ready to commence the undertaking whenever that protection shall be extended to them. Should there appear to be reason, on examining the whole evidence, to entertain a serious doubt of the practicability of constructing such a canal, that doubt could be speedily solved by an actual exploration of the route.

Should such a work be constructed, under the common protection of all nations, for equal benefits to all, it would be neither just nor expedient that any great maritime State should command the communication. The territory through which the canal may be opened ought to be freed from the claims of any foreign Power. No such power should occupy a position that would enable it hereafter to exercise so controlling an influence over the commerce of the world, or to obstruct a highway which ought to be dedicated to the common use of mankind.

The routes across the Isthmus, at Tehuantepec and Panama, are also worthy of our serious consideration. They did not fail to engage the attention of my predecessor. The negotiator of the treaty at Guadalupe Hidalgo was instructed to offer a very large sum of money for the right of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican Government did not accede to the proposition for the purchase of the right of way, probably because it had already contracted with private individuals for the construction of a passage from the Guasacualco river to Tehuantepec. I shall not renew any proposition to purchase, for money, a right which ought to be equally secured to all nations, on payment of a reasonable toll to the owners of the improvement, who would, doubtless be well contented with that compensation and the guaranties of the maritime States of the world, in seperate treaties negotiated with Mexico, binding her and them to protect those who should construct the work. Such guaranties would do more to secure the completion of the communication through the territory of Mexico than any other reasonable consideration that could be offered; and as Mexico herself would be the greatest gainer by the opening of this communication between the Gulf and the Pacific ocean, it is presumed that she would not hesitate to yield her aid, in the manner proposed, to accomplish an improvement so important to her own best interests.

We have reason to hope that the proposed railroad across the Isthmus at Panama will be successively constructed, under the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and exchanged by my predecessor on the 10th day of June, 1848, which guaranties the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus, and the rights of sovreignty and property of New Grenada over that territory, "with a view that the free transit from ocean to ocean may not be interrupted or embarrassed" during the existence of the treaty. It is our policy to encourage every practicable route across the Isthmus, which connects North and South America, either by railroad or canal, which the energy and enterprise of our citizens may induce them to complete; and I consider it obligatory upon me to adopt that policy, especially in consequence of the absolute necessity of facilitating intercourse with our possessions on the Pacific.

The position of the Sandwich Islands, with reference to the territory of the United States on the Pacific; the success of our persevering and benevolent citizens who have repaired to that remote quarter in christianizing the natives and inducing them to adopt a system of government and laws suited to their capacity and wants; and the use made by our numerous whale-ships of the harbors of the islands as places of resort for obtaining refreshments and repairs, all combine to render their destiny peculiarly interesting to us. It is our duty to encourage the authorities of those islands in their efforts to improve and elevate the moral and political condition of the inhabitants; and we should make reasonable allowances for the difficulties inseperable from this task. We desire that the islands may maintain their independence, and that other nations should concur with us in this sentiment. We could, in no event, be indifferent to their passing under dominion of any other power. The principle commercial States have in this a common interest, and is to be hoped that no one of them will attempt to interpose obstacles to the entire independence of the islands.

The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last were, in cash, forty-eight millions eight hundred and thirty thousand ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, ($48,830,097 50.) and in Treasury notes funded, ten millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, (10,833,000,) making an aggregate of fifty-nine millions six hundred and sixty-three thousand ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, ($59,663,097 50;) and the expenditures for the same time were, in cash, forty-six millions seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, ($46,798,667 82,) and in Treasury notes funded, ten millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, (10,833,000,) making an aggregate of fifty-seven million six hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, ($57,631,667 82.)

The accounts and estimates which will be submitted to Congress in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, show that there will probably be a deficit, occasioned by the Mexican war and treaty, on the first day of July next, of five millions eight hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-six cents, (5,828,121 66,) and on the first day of July, 1851, of ten millions five hundred and forty seven thousand and ninety-two dollars and seventy-three cents, (10 547,092 73) making in the whole a probable deficit, to be provided for, of sixteen millions three hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty-nine cents, ($16,375, 214 39.) The extraordinary expenses of the war with Mexico, and the purchase of California and New Mexico exceed in amount this deficit, together with the loans heretofore made for those objects. I therefore recommend that authority be given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover that deficit. I recommend the observance of strict economy in the appropriation and expenditure of the public money.

I recommend a revision of the existing tariff and its adjustment on a basis which may augment the revenue. I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system

which may place home labor at last on a sure and permanent footing, and, by the encouragement of manufactures, give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the development of our vast resources and the extension of our commerce. Believing that to the attainment of these ends (as well as the necessary augmentation of the revenue and the prevention of frauds) a system of specific duties is best adapted, I strongly recommend to Congress the adoption of that system, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry, and, at the same time, so adjusted as to ensure stability.

The question of the continuance of the Sub-Treasury system is repectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress. If continued, important modifications of it appear to be indispensable.

For further details and views of the above, and other matters connected with commerce, the finances, and revenue, I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

No direct aid has been given by the General Government to the improvement of agriculture, except by the expenditure of small sums for the collection and publication of agricultural statistics, and for some chemical analyses, which have been, thus far, paid for, out of the patent fund. This aid is, in my opinion, wholly inadequate. To give to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it merits, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be connected with the Department of the Interior. To elevate the social condition of the agriculturist, to increase his prosperity, and to extend his means of usefulness to his country, by multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesman, and a primary object with every legislator.

No civil government having been provided by Congress for California, the people of the Territory, impelled by the necessities of their political condition, recently met in Convention, for the purpose of forming a constitution and State government, which the latest advices give me reason to suppose has been accomplished; and it is believed they will shortly apply for admission of California into the Union as a sovereign State.—Should such be the case, and should their constitution be conformable to the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, I recommend their application to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The people of New Mexico will also, it is believed, at no very distant period present themselves for admission into the Union.—Preparatory to the admission of California and New Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves a republican form of government, "laying its foundations in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

By awaiting their action, all causes of uneasiness may be avoided, and confidence and kind feeling preserved.—With a view of maintaining the harmony and tranquility so dear to all, we should abstain from the introduction of those exciting topic of a sectional character which have hitherto produced painful apprehensions in the public mind; and I repeat the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors against furnishing "any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations."

A Collector has been appointed at San Francisco, under the act of Congress extending the revenue laws over California; and measures have been taken to organize the custom-houses at that and the other ports mentioned in that act, at the earliest period practicable. The Collector proceeded overland, and advices have not yet been received of his arrival at San Francisco. Meanwhile, it is understood that the customs have continued to be collected there by officers acting under the military authority, as they were during the administration of my predecessor. It will, I think, be expedient to confirm the collections thus made, and direct the avails (after such allowances as Congress may think fit to authorize) to be expended within the Territory, or to be paid into the Treasury, for the purpose of meeting appropriations for the improvement of its rivers and harbors.

A party, engaged on the coast survey, was dispatched to Oregon in January last. According to the latest advices, they had not left California; and directions have been given to them, as soon as they shall have fixed on the sites of the two light-houses and buoys authorized to be constructed and placed in Oregon, to proceed without delay to make reconnoissances of the most important points on the coast of California, and especially to examine and determine on sites for light-houses on that coast, the speedy erection of which is urgently demanded by our rapidly increasing commerce.

I have transferred the Indian Agencies from Upper Missouri and Council Bluffs to Santa Fe and Salt Lake, and have caused to be appointed sub-agents in the valleys of the Gilla, the Sacramento, and San Joaquin rivers. Still further legal provisions will be necessary for the effective and successful extension of our system of Indian intercourse over the new Territories.

I recommend the establishment of a branch mint in California, as it will in my opinion, afford important facilities to those engaged in mining, as well as to the Government in the disposition of the mineral lands.

I also recommend that commissions be organized by Congress to examine and decide upon the validity of the present subsisting land titles in California and New Mexico; and that provision be made for the establishment of offices of Surveyor General in New Mexico, California, and Oregon, and for the surveying and bringing into market the public lands in those Territories. Those lands, remote in position and difficult of access, ought to be disposed of on terms liberal to all, but especially favorable to the early emigrants.

In order that the situation and character of the principal mineral deposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineralogical exploration be connected with the linear surveys, and that the mineral lands be divided into small lots suitable for mining, and be disposed of, by sale or lease, so as to give our citizens an opportunity of procuring a permanent right of property in the soil. This would seem to be as important to the success of mining as of agricultural pursuits.

The great mineral wealth of California, and the advantages which its ports and harbors and those of Oregon afford to commerce, especially with the Islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and the populous regions of Eastern Asia, make it certain, that there will arise in a few years large and prosperous communities on our Western coast. It, therefore, becomes important that a line of communication, the best and most expeditious which the nature of the country will admit, should be opened within the territory of the United States, from the navigable waters of the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. Opinion, as elicited and expressed by two large and respectable Conventions lately assembled at St. Louis and Memphis, points to a Rail Road as that which, if practicable, will best meet the wishes and wants of the country. But while this, if in successful operation, would be a work of great national importance, and of a value to the country which it would be difficult to estimate, it ought to also be regarded as an undertaking of vast magnitude and expense, and one which must, if it be indeed practicable, encounter many difficulties in its construction and use. Therefore to avoid failure and disappointment; to enable Congress to judge whether, in the condition of the country through which it must pass, the work be feasible; and, if it be found so, whether it should be undertaken as a national improvement or left to individual enterprise; and, in the latter alternative, what aid, if any, ought to be extended to it by the Government, I recommend, as a preliminary measure, a careful reconnoisance of the several proposed routes by a scientific corps, and a report as to the practibility of making such a Road, with an estimate of the cost of its construction and support.

For further views than these on other matters connected with the duties of the Home Department. I refer you to the Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

I recommend early appropriation for continuing the river and harbor improvements which have been already begun, and also for the construction of those for which estimates have been made, as well as for examinations and estimates preparatory to the commencement of such others as the wants of the country and especially the advance of our population over new Districts, and the extension of commerce may render necessary. An estimate of the amount which can be advantageously expended within the next fiscal year, under the direction of the Bureau of Typographical Engineers, accompanies the Report of the Secretary of War, to which I respectfully invite the attention of Congress.

The cession of territory made by the late treaty with Mexico has greatly extended our exposed frontier, and rendered its defence more difficult—That treaty has also brought us under obligations to Mexico, to comply with which a military force is requisite. But our military establishment is not materially changed, as to its efficiency, from the condition in which it stood before the commencement of the Mexican war. Some addition to it will therefore be necessary; and I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress, an increase of several corps of the army at our distant Western posts, as proposed in the accompanying Report of the Secretary of War.

Great embarrassment has resulted from the effect upon rank, in the army, heretofore given to brevet and staff commissions. The views of the Secretary of War on this subject are deemed important, and if carried into effect will, it is believed, promote the harmony of the service. The plan proposed for retiring disabled officers, and providing an asylum for such of the rank and file as from age, wounds and other infirmities occasioned by service, have become unfit to perform their respective duties, is recommended as a means of increasing the efficiency of the army, and as an act of justice due from a grateful country to the faithful soldier.

The accompanying Report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a full and satisfactory account of the condition and operations during the past year. Our citizens engaged in the legitimate pursuits of commerce have enjoyed its benefits. Wherever our national vessels have gone they have been received with respect, our officers have been treated with kindness and courtesy, and they have on all occasions pursued a course of strict neutrality, in accordance with the policy of our Government.

The Naval force at present in commission is as large as is admissible, with the number of men authorized by Congress to be employed.

I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of a reorganization of the Navy, in its various grades of officers, and the establishing of a retired list for such of the officers as are disqualified for active and efficient service. Should Congress adopt some such measure as is recommended, it will greatly increase the efficiency of the Navy, and reduce its expenditures.

I also ask your attention to the views expressed by him in reference to the employment of war-steamers, and in regard to the contracts for the transportation of the U. S. mails and the operation of the system upon the prosperity of the Navy.

By an act of Congress passed August 14th, 1848, provision was made for extending Post office and mail accommodations to California and Oregon. Exertions have been made to execute that law; but the limited provisions of the act, the inadequacy of the means it authorizes, the ill adaptation of our post office laws to the situation of that country, and the measure of compensation for services allowed by those laws, compared with the prices of labor and rents in California, render those exertions in a great degree ineffectual. More particular and efficient provisions by law is required on this subject.

The act of 1845, reducing postage, has now, by its operation during four years, produced results fully showing that the income from such reduced postage is sufficient to sustain the whole expense of the service of the Post Office Department, not including the cost of transportation in mail steamers on the lines from New York to Chagres, and from Panama to Astoria, which have not been considered by Congress as properly belonging to the mail service.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress whether a further reduction of postage should not now be made, more particularly on the letter correspondence. This should be relieved from the unjust burden of transporting and delivering the franked matter of Congress, for which public service provision should be made from the Treasury. I confidently believe that a change safely may be made, reducing all single letter postage to the uniform rate of five cents, regardless of distance, without thereby imposing any greater tax on the Treasury than would constitute a very moderate compensation for this public service; and I therefore respectfully recommend such a reduction. Should Congress prefer to abolish the franking privilege entirely, it seems probable that no demand on the Treasury would result from the proposed reduction of postage. Whether any further diminution should now be made, or the result of the reduction of five cents, which I have recommended, should be first tested, is submitted to your decision.

Since the commencement of the last session of Congress, a postal treaty with Great Britain has been received and ratified, and such regulations have been formed by the Post Office Departments of the two countries, in pursuance of that treaty, as to carry its provisions into full operation. The attempt to extend this same arrangement, through England, to France, has not been equally successful; but the purpose has not been abandoned.

For a particular statement of the condition of the Post Office Department, and other matters connected with that branch of the public service, I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General.

By the act of 3d March, 1849, a Board was constituted to make arrangements for taking the seventh census, composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General; and it was made the duty of this Board "to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as might be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collectings in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as would exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education and resources of the country." The duties enjoined upon the Census Board thus established having been performed, it now rests with Congress to enact a law for carrying into effect the provision of the Constitution which requires an actual enumeration of the people of the United States within the ensuing year.

Among the duties assigned by the Constitution to the General Government is one of local and limited application, but not on that account the less obligatory; I allude to the trust committed to Congress, as the exclusive legislator and sole guardian of the interests of the District of Columbia. I beg to commend these interests to your kind attention. As the National Metropolis the city of Washington must be an object of general interest; and, founded as it was under the auspices of him whose immortal name it bears, its claims to the fostering care of Congress present themselves with additional strength. Whatever can contribute to its prosperity must enlist the feelings of its constitutional guardians and command their favorable consideration.

Our Government is one of limited powers, and its successful administration eminently depends on the confinement of each of its co-ordinate branches within its own approprate sphere. The first section of the Constitution ordains that "all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The Executive has authority to recommend (not to dictate) measures to Congress. Having performed that duty, the Executive Department of the Government cannot rightfully control the decision of Congress on any subject of legislation, until that decision shall have been officially submitted to the President for approval. The check provided by they Constitution, in the clause conferring the qualified veto, will never be exercised by me except in the cases contemplated by the fathers of the Republic. I view it as an extreme measure, to be resorted to only in extraordinary cases—as where it may become necessary to defend the Executive against the encroachments of the legislative power, or to prevent hasty and inconsiderate or unconstitutional legislation. By cautiously confining this remedy within the sphere prescribed to it in the contemporaneous expositions of the framers of the Constitution, the will of the people, legitimately expressed on all subjects of legislation, through their constitutional organs, the Senators and Representatives of the United States, will have its full effect. As indispensable to the preservation of our system of self-government, the independence of the Representatives of the States and the People is guarantied by the Constitution; and they owe no responsibility to any human power but their constituents. By holding the Representative responsible only to the People, and exempting him from all other influences, we elevate the character of the constituent and quicken his sense of resposibility to his country. It is under these circumstances only that the elector can feel that, in the choice of the law maker, he is himself truly a component part of the sovereign power of the nation. With equal care we should study to defend the rights of the Executive and Judicial departments. Our Government can only be preserved in its purity by the suppression and entire elimination of every claim or tendency of one co-ordinate branch to encroachment upon another. With the strict observance on this rule and the other injunctions of the Constitution; with a sedulous inculcation of that respect and love for the Union of the States which our fathers cherished and enjoined upon their children; and with the aid of that overruling Providence which has so long and so kindly guarded our liberties and institutions, we may reasonably expect to transmit them with their innumerable blessings to the remotest posterity.

But attachment to the Union of the States should be habitually fostered in every American heart. For more than half a century, during which kingdoms and empires have fallen, this Union has stood unshaken. The patriots who formed it have long since descended to the grave; yet still it remains, the proudest monument to their memory, and the object of affection and admiration with every one worthy to bear the American name.—In my judgment, its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities, and to avert that should be the study of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness and that of countless generations to come. Whatever dangers may threaten it, I shall stand by it and maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the obligations imposed and the power conferred upon me by the Constitution.

Z. TAYLOR.

Washington, December 4th, 1849.

It is to Edward Stanly of north Carolina—the man who had the adroitness to place himself in such a position that he could be heard without being called to order before he had made the designed impression, and the boldness to charge the bargain openly upon the high contracting parties—it is to him and to George Ashman, of massachusetts that the thanks of the country are due. Had the exposure depended upon Locofocoism, it would never have been made. We find the very men who had most cause of suspicion, sitting, after recording their votes, as dumb as though their mouths had been hermetically sealed. We cannot but regard their having neglected to make their suspicions known, as a very great dereliction of duty to their constituents, and to the whole South.—*Richmond Whig.*

☞ **The Rail Road Convention at Smithfield, was numerously attended, and a deep interest was manifested on the part of the citizens of Johnston in behalf of the project. We think from what we could learn, that about 3 100ths of the stock will be taken. We have an article written concerning the Convention, but is crowded out by the President's Message, but will appear in our next number.**

GOLDSBORO' TELEGRAPH

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3d, 1850.

THE MESSAGE.

We have the pleasure of laying this important document before our readers this week, and we would not add note or comment, but for two reasons: 1st That it is undoubtedly the best message we have ever had the pleasure of perusing for a number of years. It is plain, perspicuous and to the point. There is no show of ostentation; no display of *big words, no defence of the Mexican War:* but it is just the thing that the patriotic part of the community expected and required.

We ask our readers to read it carefully and if they do not coincide with us, we shall be much mistaken. Another reason why we notice it, is because some of the abolition papers have been denouncing it, among which, we find the "Union," the paper that said that Mr. J. Brown, was *perfectly safe on the slavery question:* and some of the Locofocos have endorsed the opinion of the "Union" because they pretend to think that it is a reliable evidence, and "as the old cock crows, the young ones ape."

Some of the Locofoco prints say that Gen. Taylor *will not* veto the Wilmot Proviso, and this is one reason why they dislike the message.

We learn from the Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* (a netral paper,) that there is but one opinion in Washington, and that is he *will veto the Proviso.*

Another reason why the Locofocos find fault of the message is because they say that Gen. Taylor has gone beyond he natural bounds of Whiggery; and that he is too ultra in his views. Would you believe that these same Locofocos' said, that he was not a whig, and that he would come "Tyler" over the Whig Party.

The crowded state of our columns prohibits the possibility of any thing more than a passing notice to-day, and we therefore recommend the paper to the more particular attention of the reader.

DEATH OF COL. McLEOD.

It is with feelings of the most profound sorrow that we chronicle the death of our beloved friend Col. John McLeod of Johnston county, who died on Saturday last with a disease of the heart, in ten minutes after being attacked—aged 57 years.

We cannot realize the stern fact, though it is too true. We have been acquainted with Col. McLeod for a number of years, and each days acquaintance increased our devotion; and tho' we weep, our heart surfeited with grief, throbs in unison with all who knew him. He was actually the head of Johnston county; whoever was second, Col. McLeod was first; when anything was to be done, Col. McLeod was always consulted. To his stupendous and versatile mind no investigation was difficult; no subject presented, which he did not illumine. He represented that county a number of years in the Legislature of this State.

Through his influence the first steamer rode upon the trackless waters of the Neuse, to his county town Smithfield. His influence quelled the storm of opposition that was brewing over the Central Rail Road project and has caused it to become a popular theme; his influence caused the first dollar of stock to be taken, and the friends of the Internal Improvement may bow their heads as the bulrush, for one of their strongest comrades has fallen. He was one of the gallant North Carolinians who took a one hundreth part of the unsubscribed stock of the Central Rail Road, at the Greensboro' Convention.

He was always ready to assist in developing the resources of the State, and his loss will be felt greatly, not only by the inhabitants of Johnson but by the State at large.

The death of Col. McLeod is no common affliction. The loss of distinguished men is, at all times, a calamity; but the loss of such a man, at such a time and in the very meridian of his usefulness is singularly portentous. His place never can be filled. Many a long year will be numbered with the past, before time can heal the wound that this dispensation of Divine Providence, has made. Though he may sleep quietly beneath the green turf, and the wailing winds of time, may sing his funeral dirge; his dust will often be moistened by affections tear, and his deeds of glory will live until the last sand, shall fall from the hour-glass of time.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Rail Road Convention at this place will be in session to-day. Quite a number of Delegates have already arrived. NewBerne is admirably represented.

Gen. Saunders has arrived.

Nothing of importance has transpired in congress since our last.

THURSDAY DEC. 27th, 1849.

SPEAKER ELECTED.

On Saturday last Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee introduced the following resolution,

Resolved, That the House will proceed immediately to the election of a Speaker, *viva voce:* and if after the roll shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared to be chosen Speaker.

This resolution elicited considerable debate but was finally carried.

Yeas,	113.
Nays,	106.

After several ineffectual attempts made for adjournment, the House went into a election which resulted as follows:

First Balloting.

Howell Cobb, Dem.	95,
R. C. Winthrop, Whig,	90,
Scattering	32.

Second Balloting,

Howell Cobb, Dem.,	96,
R. C. Winthrop, Whig,	92,
Scattering	32.

Third Balloting,

Howell Cobb, Dem.,	97,
R. C. Winthrop, Whig,	97,
Scattering	29.

Fourth Balloting, & Sixty-third vote.

The House now reached the contingency contemplated in the proposition of Mr. Stanton. It had exhausted the three votings therein provided for, without a result, and had arrived at that point where, in fulfilment of the agreement entered into between the two parties, a Speaker was to be elected by a plurality vote.

We learn that the most intense interest was manifested in every part of the hall; and, as the roll was called for the last time, Mr. Venable, one of the tellers, checked the votes and announced in a distinct and audible voice, as a vote was added to the name of Mr. Winthrop or Mr. Cobb, the aggregate number of votes which either had received.

When the name of Mr. J. Cable was called, that gentleman rose and said: "Under protest, I vote for Howell Cobb.

When the name of Mr. Harlan was called, Mr. H. rose and was understood to say, that, from conversations he had heard on this floor, from personal conversations, and from a knowledge of the qualifications of the two gentleman, he inclined to the belief that, as it was now reduced to a certainty that one of the two would be elected, it would be safe for him to cast a vote for Howell Cobb. He therefore did so.

When the roll was completed, the Tellers reported that the whole number of votes given in was 222; of which—

Howell Cobb, of Georgia had received	102
Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts	100
David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania	8
C. S. Morehead, of Kentucky	4
Wm. Strong, of Pennsylvania	3
Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia	1
Wm. F. Colcock, of South Carolina	1
Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin	1
Emery D. Potter, of Ohio	1
Linn Boyd, of Kentucky	1
	222

The following is the vote in detail:

For Howell Cobb.—Messrs. Albertson, Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bissell, Bocock, Bowdon, Brodhead, Brown, Buel, Burt, J. Cable, George A. Caldwell, Carter, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Colcock, Daniel, Dimmick, Disney, Dunham, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Fitch, Fuller, Garry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Haralson, Harlan, Harmanson, I. G. Harris, S. W. Harris, T. L. Harris, Hibbard, Hoagland, Holliday, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, A. Johnson, R. W. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, Job Mann, Mason McClernand, McDondald, McDowell, McLanahan, Robt L. McLane, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Miller, Millson, Morris, Morse, Olds, Orr, Parker, Peaslee, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Fred-Sck P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Tatelson, Strong, Sweetzer, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, William Thompson, Venable, Walden, Waldo, Wallace, Wellborn, Wentworth, Whittlesey, Wildrick, and Young.

For Robert C. Winthrop.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Andrews, Ashmun, Baker, Bennett, Bokee, Bowie, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thos. B. Butler, Joseph P. Caldwell, Calvin, Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Clarke, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Corwin, Crowell, Deberry, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Duncan, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Goodenow, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Hilliard, Houston, Hunter, Jackson, J. L. Johnson, Kerr, Daniel P. King, Geo. G. King, Jas. G. King, John A. King, Levin, Horace Mann, Marshall, Matteson, McGaughey, McKissock, Finis E. McLean, Meacham, Moore, Morehead, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Otis, Outlaw, Phoenix, Pitman, Putnam, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Rose, Rumsey, Sackett

Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Sheppard, Silvester, Spaulding, Sprague, Stanly, Thaddeus Stevens, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Watkins, White, Williams, and Wilson.

For David Wilmot.—Messrs. Allen, Booth, Durkee, Giddings, Howe, Julian, P. King, and Root.

For A. H. Stephens.—Mr. E. C. Cabell.

For Wm. Strong.—Messrs. Cleveland, Doty, and Peck.

For Wm. F. Colcock.—Mr. Holmes.

For Charles S. Morehead.—Messrs. Morton, Owen, A. H. Stephens, and Toombs.

For Charles Durkee.—Mr. Wilmot.

For Emery D. Potter.—Mr. Wood.

For Linn Boyd.—Mr. Woodard.

When the names had been read by the Clerk, a slight murmur of approbation, not amounting to a distinct expression, passed over parts of the Hall.

The aggregate result was now announced by Mr. Van Dyke on the part of the tellers, who added, that HOWELL COBB, having received 102 votes, had received the largest number cast for any gentleman for whom votes had been given.

Mr. STANLY rose and said: I have rise to offer a resolution to consummate the work of organization, which I trust in God is now so near its completion. I therefore send to the Clerk's table this resolution.

The resolution of Mr. STANLY is in the following words.

Resolved, That the Hon. HOWELL COBB, a Representative from the State of Georgia, be and he is hereby declared duly elected Speaker of the House for the thirty first Congress.

The roll being called, the vote stood Yeas 149, Nays 34.

Mr. Winthrop of Mass. and Mr. McDowell of Va., by request conducted the Speaker to the chair, whereupon he delivered a neat and appropriate address.

The Oath of Office was administered to him by Lynn Boyd of Kentucky.

"THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT HORSE."

The washington Union has been endeavoring to make the country believe that the whigs are responsible for the disorganization of the House, because they are in the minority. The same fair dealing print, excuses the democrats from all responsibility for the same reason, viz: that they are in a minority. The washington Republic speaks upon this system of argumentation as follows:

"A HORSE OF ANOTHER COLOR."—Whilst Mr. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, was calling Mr. Winthrop all sorts of hard names for having moved the Ordinance of '87 to the Oregon bill, he was asked if Mr. Howell Cobb did not vote for that bill—the "proviso" in it notwithstanding. To this pertinent inquiry Mr. Johnson gave this significant reply: "That is a horse of another color." The force of this replication was so overwhelming that there was a general laugh in the House—the members no doubt being amused at their own simplicity in not having before discovered the efficacy, in a pinch, residing in this ancient saying.

The Union has devoted several ponderous leaders to the demolition of the Cabinet, on account of the failure of the House to organize, and, amongst other reasons of the responsibility of the Administration for such failure, it was alleged that it was confessedly in a minority in the House. This fact was enough to bring down on the Whigs all the responsibility of the anarchy which has prevailed in Congress for more than two weeks.

"The Union yesterday announced that the Democrats had not an "available practical majority" in the House, and therefore it was unjust "to hold them reposponsible for the failure to elect a Speaker." Here we have the *Union* exculpating the Democrts on the very grounds on which it denounced the Whigs. It deduces the responsibility of the one from the fact out of which it establishes the absence of responsibility in the other.—This is all owing to the difference in the color of the horses. The *Union* must have had Mr. Johnson's apt reply in its mind; for it winds up its article by assuring the world that "the coutry will know how to put the saddle upon the right horse." From which we learn that whatever other color the animal may be of, the saddle is by no means to be put upon the *Brown* horse.—*Rich. Whig.*

WILMIMGTON MARKET.

JANUARY, 1st, 1849.

Very few sales of produce have been made since Saturday. Naval Stores continue firm at former quotations. Timber is very dull; some 20 Rafts or more are in market, but we have only one Raft to report as sold.

TURPENTINE.—350 bbls. Turpentine, all Dip, were disposed of at $1,90 per bbl.

TAR.—164 bbls. Tar were sold at $1,10 per bbl.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 25 cts. per Gallon, bbls. $1,75 not returnable.

TIMBER.—On e raft inferior was sold at $3,50 per M. measurement.—Commercial.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 22, Steamer New Wayne, Capt. Cilbert, from Newbern. Passengers, Messrs. J. Biossom Lady & child, A. T. Jerkins, Doct. J. R. Justice, Doct. Blount, J. Stevenson. F. J. Prentiss, W. B. Gulick, E. R. Stanly, C. Clark, G. S. Stevenson, W. C. Whitford, W. C. Hunter, W. H. Pearce, B. C. Cook, J. Charlotte, C. D. Pearson, I. B. Sanders and 55 Deck Passengers.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Goldsboro', quarter ending 31*st Dec.*, 1849.

A

Allen, V. A.

B.

Brown, J. F. — Burnet, Wm.
Bloomingdale, B. — Barrows, Mrs. M.
Bell, Mr. — Brister, J. C.
Burton, E. — Britt, J. T.
Berlinger, B.

C.

Crawford, Wm. — Crawford Jno. C.
Campbell, Wm. H. — Casey, John
Cameron, Neal A.

D.

Dibble, C. B. — Degarian Artist.

E.

Ellis, Theo. — Ellis James

F.

Farlow, Betsey — Forshee, Richard

G.

Goodsburrow S. — Griffith Geo.
Grantham, Uriah

H.

Howze, Benj. J. 2. — Huggins Luke
Hardy, Benj. S. — Herring Wm. B.
Hinson Richard — Herring John J.

J.

Johnson, Jas. A. — Johnson, Hymrick
Ingram, Wm.

K.

Keeson, J. W. & Co. — King, Wm. F.

L.

Livingston, L. P. C. — Loftin, Samuel

M.

McCullen, C. J. — McCullen, B.
Moore Zilpha Mrs. — McLane James

O.

Odenheimer,

P.

Powell, D. A. — Powell Benj.
Pate Lewis — Polley S. P.
Pendagton, Dr. A. — Pearsn, S. P. & co.

R.

Robinson, Jno. — Rue, Sarah
Richardson, Mr.

S.

Sasser, Tippo — Sasser Jno. A.
Strother, F. K. 2. — Sutliff, L. M.
Sauls, E. A. — Sasser, Charity
Schenck, Wm. D. — Singleton, Capt. S.
Sampson, Wm. — Summerlin, W. G.

T.

Twitchell, H. — Thomas, John
Thorn, W. D. — Taylor, Wm.
Thompson, Z. L. — Thomas, Donals'n

V.

Vinson, Jefferson

W.

Whitfield, Mrs. M. A. — Whitfield, M.
Watson, F. W. — Williams, B. B.
Woodard, Wm. H.

Persons calling for Letters in this list will please ask for advertised Letters.

R. E. EDMUNDSON, P. M.
Jan. 3d 1849. 10—3t.

J. Wilkinson & co.,
Cash Dealers in
CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, NUTS
Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Segars, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 9, 1849. 3 1y

JOSEPH CARTER,
Forwarding, Receiving and
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NEWBERN, N. C.
REFERENCES.—Chas Slover, Alex Mitchell, Wm. P. Moore.
Newbern, July 1849. 41-1y

WM. T. WILLIS,
Draper and Tailor,
Would respectfully present himself to the Counties immediately connected with the general trade at NEWBERN: That he will keep constantly on hand a full supply of GOODS adapted to GENTLEMEN'S WARE.
Gentlemen visiting Newbern are requested to call and examine my Stock, as I keep a large and well selected assortment. Keeping the best WORKMEN from the NORTH, I am persuaded those persons most difficult to please must be suited.
Newbern, N. C. July 23. 41-1y

DO YOU WANT A LOT!
Those who wish to purchase a neat and pleasant lot in Goldsboro' would do well to call at an early day upon
D. R. KENNEDY.
Nov. 13th 1849. 4—

GLUE.
A large quanty on hand suitable for Distilers.
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
Wilmington, Oct. 23. 2

SACK SALT.
2000 Sacks for sale by O. HOLMES.
Wilmington, Nov. 17. 5—

REFINED SUGARS.
20 PACKAGES Loaf Crushed and Powdered.
For sale by HOWARD & PEEDEN.
Oct. 30. 2—

DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, &c.
THE subscriber begs to inform the public, that he has and is constantly receiving a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Window glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent medicines, etc. consisting in part of the following
DRUGS.
Castor oil by the gallon and bottle, calomel, seid.litz and soda powders, opium, epsom and glauber salts, aloes, myrrh, sarsaparilla, spirits ammonia, potash, digitalis, rhubarb ippecac, jalap, barley, sago, tartaric acid, seidlitz mixture, cream tartar, bi. carb. soda, sal soda.
CHEMICALS.
Sulph. quinine, do. morphine, do. act. iodine, iodide potass, lactate of iron, citrate of iron, citrate of iron and quinine, ammon tart. of iron, veratrine, velarianate of zinc, iodide of lead.
PAINTS — White lead, dry do ground in oil, pure extra and No. 1, black lead, dry and ground in oil, chrome green, do ground in oil, chrome yellow, do ground in oil, venitian red, dry and in oil, spanish brown, dry and in oil, yellow ochre, dry and in oil, terra de sienna, umber, lamp black, litharge, coach, japan, and copal varnish, linseed oil, train oil, lamp oil, best winter bleached sperm oil, for family use.
DYE-STUFFS.—Indigo, madder, copperas, logwood, red sanders, annatto.
WINDOW GLASS.—8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 17 12 by 14, 12 by 16, 12 by 20, etc.
PAINT and VARNISH BRUSHES.—Paint brushes, from No. 6 to 000000, sash tools, No. 1 to No 8, varnish brushes, No. 1 to 000.
PATENT MEDICINES.
S. Townsend's sarsaparilla, Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's do. Sands' sarsaparilla, } in quart bottles.
Sands' Iodide of sarsaparilla,
Webster's do
India Cholagogue, House's Indian Tonic, Indian and Swaim's Panacea, Wistar's Balsom of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup of wild cherry, Olasaconian balsam, Peery's dead shot, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Kellinger's Linament, Jayne's Alterative, Carminative balsam, Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, Expotant, Wistar's, Peter's Leidy's, Blood, Jayne's sanative' Beckwith's, Brandreth's, Moffat's, Chickener's, Wright's Indian, Madam Shail's Venus, and Champion's Pills, McAllister's, Harrison's, Gray's and Tousey's Ointment, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters.
FOR JELLIES, PASTRY, ETC—Cooper's Isinglass, Preston's Ext's. of Vanilla, Rose, Lemon, and Nutmeg, Rose water, Essence of Lemon, Cinnamon, and Cloves, Black and Red Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Tonqua Beans, Jamaica and Race Ginger.
PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES—French German, and American Cologne, Am. Cologne, by the pint and quart, Rousel's, Crary's, and Hauel's shaving cream, Military shaving soap, Hauel's Nymph soap, Jones' Chemical soap, Barry's Tricopherous, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Hauel's Eau lustral, Hauel's Liquid Hair Dye, Phalon's Hair Invigorator, Castor Oil Pomatum, Ox marrow, Bear's Oil, Macassar, do, Antique do., Indian do., 50 dozen assorted Fancy soaps, 16 do. Hair brushes, assorted, 25 do. Fine Tooth brushes, assorted, 6 do. Nail do., 6 do. shaving do. Plain and Fancy note paper, plain and fancy note envelopes, letter do., plain and fancy letter paper, Fancy Motto seals, Transparent and plain wafers, Cold Cream in jars and bottles, Rose Lip salve, black Pomatum, plain and fancy Toilet bottles, Pink ball, Pink saucers, Fancy Rouge, Alabaster powder, prepared Chalk in balls, Toilet powder, Puff and boxes, Charcoal Tooth paste, Amber do. Orris do, Orris Tooth Powder, Charcoal do. powder, Money wallets, Tobacco do., India Rubber, Drawing pencils, India Rubber ballist Lubin's French Extracts, a large variety, Essence bouquet, Scent bags, Cigar cases, etc.
For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemists
N. E. Corner of Front and Market
Wilmington, Dec. 9

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.
In compliance with a Resolution of the General Convention at Greensboro', RAIL ROAD CONVENTIONS will be held at the following times and places, to wit:
Alamance C. H., Tuesday, 4th December, 1849.
Hillsboro', Orange, Tuesday, 11th December;
Raleigh, Wake, Saturday 15th, do
Smithfield, Johnston, Saturday, 22d do
Goldsboro', Wayne, Thursday, 3d January 1850;
Wilmington, New Hanover, Saturday, 5th January, 1850;
Salem, Forsyth, Tuesday, 18th Dec'r 1849.
Lexington, Davidson, Friday, 4th Jan'y 1850;
Salisbury, Rowan, Saturday, 5th Jan'y
Concord, Cabarrus, Monday, 7th Jan'y
Charlotte, Meck'g, Wednesday, 9th Jan.
Mount Mourne, Iredell, Friday 11th do
Statesville, Iredell, Saturday, 12th Jan'y
Mocksville, Davie, Monday, 14th Jan'y
By order of the Committee
R. M. SAUNDERS, Ch'm'n.
Greensboro', Dec. 4. 1849.

Land for Sale.
JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of Coopers' Isinglass for Jellies, etc. Also, Preston's extract for flavoring Custards, Pastry, Jellies, etc.
For sale by WM. H LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.
N E. corner of Front and Market streets.
Wilmington, Dec. 9
SALMON, *at Retail by*
HOWARD & PEDEN.
Wilmington, Dec. 9

LOOK OUT.
The public are hereby notified not to harbor or employ Benjamin Price, an absconded Apprentice, about 18 years of age. If apprehended and brought back to me, a liberal compensation will be given, but no thanks.
Smithfield, Dec. 7th 1849. 7—3

CARPETS, CARPETS.
100 PIECES carpeting from 25 to $1 50 cts. a yard, 25 pr cent cheaper than a any other Merchants.
by C. H. LIPPITT.

A CARD.
DOCTOR CHARLES F. DEWEY having permanently located himself in the town of Goldsboro', respectfully offers his services, in all the branches of his profession, to the citizens of Wayne county
☞ To be found at the office formerly occupied by Dr. Evans.
July 1849. 38

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE,
In Moore and Montgomery Counties.
By virtue of a Power of Attorney to me executed by Mrs. Sally Bass, of the county of Wake, I offer for sale the tract of land in Moore County, known as the Bullock Spring tract, containing about **275 Acres**—And also, one other tract, lying in Moore and Montgomery counties, on both sides of Williams' Creek, containing about **400 acres,** more or less.
These lands were partially worked a few years since for Gold, by a gentleman of Raleigh, and found to contain the richest specimens of Copper ore, as well as some Gold and Iron ore.
Capitalists would do well to look into this matter, as a great bargain may be had, and as the plank road will run near it, it may be worked to advantage. If not sold privately, I shall be in Carthage, Monday and Tuesday of Moore County Court, January 28, 29, and shall then sell at public sale. For further particulars, and as to title, I refer to C. C. Battle, of Raleigh, and A. R Kelly, of Carthage, Attorneys at Law.
Dec. 12. 8. J. B. WHITAKER.
Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Times and Register, copy till sale.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c, of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of
Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.,
which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship He has also a large assortment of
Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.
and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT CREDIT to prompt customers.
Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order.
REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part for new. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
Wilmington, Dec. 1849. 8 1y

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.
THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the citizens and particularly of the Physicians in the town; and the surrounding country, to his stock of
Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals.
which he warrants of the best quality.
He has also an extensive assortment of Paints, Colored Paints, ground and otherwise, Oils, White Lead, Dye Stuffs, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery, &c. The Paints, Oils, and White Lead, he offers at Ten to Fifteen per cent. lower than have ever been offered in this market of like quality.
It is quite useless to go into a general enumeration of the articles offered for sale. Suffice it to say, he has almost every article in the Medical and Domestic line, usually kept in Drug Stores, and may be found at his establishment, on the North side of Market street, a few doors above Front, at the store formerly occupied by Peirson & Kelly
It is his intention to offer no articles for sale, but such as is believed to be the best of the kind He has appropriated much labor and care in the selection of his general stock, and returns his thanks to those who have examined and pronounced his assortment as very superior in quality.
His terms are CASH; but short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify.
Wilmington, Dec.—8 C. DePRE.

Taxes! Taxes!!
All persons in arrears for Taxes, for the town of Goldsboro', are hereby notified to pay the same by the 1st of January, 1850, as longer indulgence will not be given.
Dec. 15—8 2t. WM F. BROWN.
Town Constable.

Turpentine and Timber Lands
For Sale.
The undersigned, intending to remove to the South, will sell his tract of
Turpentine & Timber Lands,
on Hannah's creek, ten miles South of Smithfield, Johnston county, containing 1700 acres. There e about 20,000 boxes, recently cut, on the premises. The land is finely Timbered and within three miles of Neuse river and immediately on a creek sufficiently large for rafting. There is also two Turpentine Distilleries within five miles of said land
Also, 245 acres of **River Land** unsurpassed for Oak Timber and range for Stock.
All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms by immediate application to the subscriber.
For particulars, refer to Maj. N. Williams, Col. Jno. F. Sanders, N. B Stevens, or the undersigned, ten miles below Smithfield; and at the Telegraph office, Goldsboro'.
B B. ALLEN.
August 22. 45-tf

DAVID CASHWELL,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 14. 8 1y.

JUST RECEIVED.
At the Book Store.—A large and Beautiful assortment of plain and fancy note paper, suitable for Wedding and Party invitations.
The largest stock of Letter, Foolscap, Printing and Wrapping paper ever offered for sale in this market.
L. H. PIERCE.
Wilmington, Nov. 14th. 5—

C. C. BATTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Attends the Courts of Wake and the adjacent Counties. All business entrusted to him, will be promptly attended to.
He is prepared to make out and procure all SOLDIER'S CLAIMS, of every description, at short notice, according to prescribed forms.
Nov. 15, 1849. 4—

NAILS.
100 KEGS Nails. For sale at
HOWARD & PEEDEN'S.
Wilmington, Oct. 13 51

GEO. H. KELLY,
Commission Merchant
Next door to A. A. Wannet's, on North Water st. will attend to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, such as Corn, Peas, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c and will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, &c
REFERENCES—Willis Hall and B Caraway, of Wayne, and E P Hall, John McRae Gen Alexander McRae, and Willie A Walker, of Wilmington.
Wilmington, Dec. 13. 8 1y.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Window Glass, Shop Furniture.
PERFUMERY; FANCY ARTICLES; STATIONERY; GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.
Proscriptions accurately compounded. Medicine can be obtained at any hour of the night by calling at his DRUG STORE, where will always be found some one ready to wait on persons
N. E. Corner of Front and Market Street, Wilmington, Oct. 31st, 1849 8 1y.

JUST RECEIVED.
AT the variety Store of S. B. TURNAGE, in Goldsboro' 12 doz. Jars choice Pickles, also 12 doz best London Porter.
S. B. TURNAGE.

RECEIVED AT THE VARIETY STORE.
1 DOZ. Liquid Opodeldoc,
1 Doz. Laudanum,
1 doz. Bateman's Drops.
Very low by S. B. TURNAGE.
Goldsboro', Dec. 1. 6—

ORANGES! ORANGES!!
Just received at the Variety Store, 500 very fine Oranges. For sale low for cash. S. B. TURNAGE.
12 BOTTLES Wm. Rodman's Tomato Catsup, just received by
S. B. TURNAGE.
Dec. 1. 6—

Look Here!
THE Subscriber has opened a large Stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at Hall & Armstrong's old stand.
He will also attend to the sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE, as Agent, on Water Street. MILES COSTIN.
Wilmington, Dec. 18. 8 1y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
S. & D TELLER have just received, and are constantly receiving, a splendid assortment of all kinds of DRY GOODS AND READY MADE CLOTHING; among them may be found a splendid assortment of Silks, French Merino, Colored Flannels, for lady's Sacks, Muslin de Lanes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Alpaccas, with a great many other articles in their line, too numerous to mention, which the public are invited to call and examine. Ladies are particularly invited to call and see their splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS.
Wilmington, Dec. 14. 8

Notice.
SALES OF LAND.
In pursuance of Decretal orders of the Court of Equity for Wayne County, made at Fall Term 1849 of said Court, I will expose to sale at public auction, at the Court House in Waynesborough, on Tuesday, the 1st day of January next, on a credit of six months, a tract of land belonging to the heirs of John C. Crawford dec'd., situated in said County of Wayne, on the South side of Little River containing three hundred and twenty acres.
Also at the same time and place, one other tract of Land, belonging to the heirs of Benjamin W. Raiford, dec'd., situate in Wayne County, adjoining the lands of Edwin Jones, Levy D. Howell and the heirs of Benjamin Howell, dec'd., on twelve months credit.
Also on Thursday the 3d day of January next, on the premises, on a credit of twelve months, a tract of Land belonging to Thomas K Gayle and Margaret E Gayle, (heirs of G. W. Gayle of Alabama,) situate in said county of Wayne, adjoining the lands of James F. Kornegay, John Kornegay and James McDuffie, containing about Six hundred and seventy two acres; and at the same time and place one other tract of land belonging to the same and on the same credit, situate in the county of Duplin, adjoining the lands of Adam Winn, Frank Jones, and Joshua A. Loftin, containing Forty-five acres.
Bonds with approved security will be required for the payment of the purchase money.
JAMES GRISWOLD, C. M. E.
November, 22nd 1849. 5—

☞ The sale of the land belonging to Thos. K. Gayle and Margaret E. Gayle, is postponed to Monday the 7th January next. Sale to take place on the premises, as above advertised.
JAMES GRISWOLD, C. M. E.

RUSSELL & KENDRICK,
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores, and country produce.
Refer to E P Hall, Esq., O. G. Parsley, Esq., John Dawson, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C
Dec. 14. 8 1y

WANTED.
At this office, Two Apprentices to learn the Printing Business.

ALONZO T. JERKINS,
Forwarding, Receiving, Commission Merchant and General
Agent,
FOR THE SALE OF
Ton Timber, Naval Stores, Produce, &c.
NEWBERN, N. C.
July 23, 1849. 14-1y

GRAPES, GRAPES, GRAPES.
12 KEGS grapes just received in fine order;
12 Cases Prunes;
12 do Figs;
500 lbs Almonds;
500 " Brazil Nuts;
500 " Pecan do.
And all other varieties. For sale by
HOWARD & PEEDEN.
Wilmington Nov. 20. 5—

WM. P. MOORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries,
NEWBERN, N. C.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
GENERAL
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT
WILMINGTON, N. C.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW JERSEY.
SURPLUS OVER $800,000.
October 20th, 1849 1—

THE OLD NORTH STATE
JEWELRY STORE:
The subscriber continues to keep at his Store on Pollok-street, a full and choice assortment of
Gold and Silver Jewelry;
Among which are—
Gold and Silver *WATCHES,*
" " *SPECTACLES,*
" Finger and Ear Rings,
Breast Pins, Pencil Cases, Pens and Keys,
Fine Gold Guard and Fob Chains,
Table and Tea Spoons, warranted Pure Silver,
Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Waiters in setts, and Clocks, and other Time pieces, of every description; together with almost every other article usually kept in a fancy Jewelry Store.——N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description repaired and warranted.
ELIJAH FERGUSON.
New Bern, July 21. 41-1 y

Encourage Home Industry!
Union Point Factory.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has now in operation his
Steam Factory,
On Union Point, foot of East Front Street, for the manufacture of
Sash, Blinds & Doors.
He is prepared to make these articles in the best style, at short notice, and at New York Prices. He is ready to contract for any quantity on terms the most reasonable.
ALONZO J. WILLIS.
NEWBERN, July 21. 41-1y
W. F. S. Alston, Agent at Goldsboro'.
D. McPherson, " Smithfield.

MANUFACTURING Establishment.
JOSEPH WOLTERING (for a number of years Foreman in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Blacksmith Shop) respectfully announces to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding Counties, that he is prepared to manufacture
LOCKS of all descriptions, Guns and Pistols Carriage springs. Mill work Brass Castings, and in short anything in Machine and Blacksmith work. He is also prepared to execute Bell-Hanging at the shortest notice
Also, has on hand an extensive assortmet of Locks of all kinds at prices from 10 cents to 20 dollars; Edge tools, an assortment of Axes, Drawing-knives, Hatchets, Hammers, Files of various descriptions, and a number of articles in this line too tedious to mention.
All orders faithfully executed at the lowest prices, and new work entrusted to his care will be warranted Orders from a distance will be attended to and executed at the shortest notice. His Establishment will be found at the Raleigh Rail-road Depot.
Reparing in his line performed with neatness and despatch Also, a general assortment of Guns and Pistols constantly on hand.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, June 29, 1849.

UNDERWOOD'S PICKLES, PRESERVES, CATSUP, &c.
JUST received, our fall supply of Underwood's Pickles, Preserves, Catsups, Sauces, Oils, Fishes, &c., consisting of [as;
500 doz Jars Pickles assorted kinds and sizes
100 Gallons do
25 Kegs do.
5 doz. *Harry Sauce* } for meats, &c.
5 " quin do.
10 " John Bull do.
5 " Warsester do.
5 " Camp do.
5 " Walnut Catsup;
5 " Mushroom do.
5 " Tomato do.
5 " kegs Mustard;
5 " boxes "
5 " doz. London Mustard;
5 " French Olives;
5 " capot Capers;
1 " preserved Limes;
20 " " Green gages 1 2 gal. cans;
1 " Red Current Jelly;
1 " Black " do.
1 " Damson " do.
5 " *Green Sage, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Gooseberries every variety.*
5 " Brandy Cherries;
Pepper, Spice, Cassia, and all varieties of Spices. For sale by
HOWARD & PEEDEN.
Wilmington Nov. 9. 2—

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he is receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, and that he is determined to sell them as cheap as can be bought at any other house in the place. His stock consists in part of

1,600 sacks (large size) Liverpool Salt;
3,509 bushels Turk's Island do
86 bbls Rectified Whiskey;
12 do Old Monongahela whiskey, 12 years old.
41 do do Apple Brandy;
26 do New England Rum;
1 cask Cherry Bounce;
1 bhd Jamaica Rum;
3 cask Cogniac Brandy;
10 barrels Cider Vinegar;
5 hhds Cuba Molasses;
3 do New Orleans Molasses;
60 bags Rio and Liguyra Coffee;
27 barrels brown Sugars;
Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
Barrels Copperass, Salts, and Saltpetre;
Rice, Nutmegs, and Cheese;
13,000 lbs Bacon hams. sides, an shoulders;
220 pieces handsome Prints;
3 bales Cotton Oznaburgs;
3 do do 4-4 Fayeteville Sheeting;
Blue Homespun, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys
Lindseys, and Negro Blankets;
1,000 bunches Spun Cotton, from 5 to 12;

With almost every article that is necessary to make a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Persons in want of goods may assured that I can sell them as *cheap* as can be bought in the place. OWEN HOLMES.

Wilmington, Oct 5. 51 1y.

F. L. CASTEX,
Merchant Tailor,
WAYNESBORO' N. C.

HAS just received and is now opening, a superb assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

embracing every article worn by gentlemen, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public.

Among his articles may be found Cloaks, Wrappers, Frock and Dress Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, Cassimers, Fine dress Shirts, Under shirts, &c.

His agent at Goldsboro' Mr. STEPHEN D. PHILLIPS has a portion of the above mentioned stock for sale.

A call is all they ask, as they feel satisfied they can sell as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Nov. 3. 2—

D. McPherson,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION Merchant, and General Agent for the sale of Goods, Wares, Merchandize, Timber, Turpentine, &c. &c.

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

REFERENCES.—Raleigh—Geo. W, Haywood, H. W. Miller, T J. Lemay, W. W. Holden, P. Busbee, and Seaton Gales. Newbern—Hon. W. H. Washington, W. B. Wadsworth, and A. T. Jerikns. Wilmington—Gen. Marsteller

Dr. Hacknevs Anodyne.
A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CHILLS AND FEVER AND BILLIOUS FEVER IN ITS FIRST STAGE.

THIS valuable Medicine has been in use for a number of years and has not been known in a single instance to fail curing the Chills and Fevers in one day as can be attested by several of the most respectable men in Johnston, Edgecomb, and Nash.

P. FERRALL, Ag't.

Smithfied June 1, 1849.

LIVERY STABLE.



Important to Travellers!!

The subscribers keeps constantly on hand and for hire, a fine collection of Horses, both Saddle and Harness, suitable for persons of every age, sex, or condition.

Also a very superb and elegant variety of vehicles, Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, &c. &c. which can be hired on REASONABLE terms, and always ready.

Persons desiring it, can be conveyed to any part of the State, accompanied by skillful and accommodating drivers. Passengers arriving in the RAIL ROAD CARS, and wishing private conveyances, will find us ready at all times to attend their calls.

WM. G. SUMMERLIN.
RICHARD W. HAMLET.

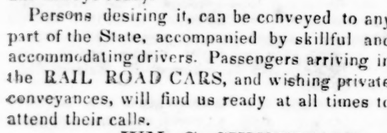
MAPS!!!

A FEW of the largest and most correct Maps of the United States, Texas, &c. Engraved upon Steel plate 6 by 7 feet square for sale by,

McPHERSON & ALSTON.

March, 23.

GOLDSBORO' LIVERY STABLES



The Proprietor of this Establishment having added to the comfort and neatness of his Stables, feels assured that he cannot be surpassed by any one in this line of business.

Its location is immediately on the Rail Road opposite the Water Station, and also very convenient to the Hotel.

He is prepared at all times to accommodate a large number of horses by the day, week, month, or year.

TO Passengers.—Riding vehicles of every kind, neat and in good order, **SADDLE** and harness **Horses,** faithful and experienced drivers, all kept constantly on hand to hire. By which means, he can convey passengers and their baggage to all parts of the State.

Drovers! come and try me! you cannot find accommodation better suited to your business.

JOSEPH ROBERTS.

Goldsboro' N. C. Nov. 10 h. 1849. 3-

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Kennedy and Sandford, was dissolved by mutual consent on Saturday, the 24th of November last. D. R Kennedy is authorised to settle the claims of the late firm. All persons having claims against the concern will present them for payment, and those owing it, are expected to come forward and settle their accounts without delay

DAVID R. KENNEDY,
JOHN P. SANDFORD.

D. R. Kennedy respectfully tenders his thanks to the citizens of Goldsboro' and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage he has received from them, and hereby gives notice, that he will continue the

GROCERY BUSINESS

at his old stand, where he will be happy to serve his old friends and customers, at all times.

Goldsboro', Dec. 1. —6

MILITARY EQUIPAGE.

A SPLENDID UNIFORM for a Captain with Cap and Plume for sale.

Apply at this Office.

Medicines
FOR SALE
BY
DUNCAN McPHERSON,
(At the Post Office,)
SMITHFIELD, N. C.

Hallock's Castor Oil Candy,
Comstock's Compound Sarsparilla,
" Naples Hair dye,
" Pain Extractor,
" Vermifuge,
" Rheumatic Linament,
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia for the hair
Neavett's certain Remedy for the Cure of Chills and Fevers.
Dr. Dwight's celebrated Cholera Medicine.
Roach & Bed Bug Bane, by E. Saunholtzs.
Chinese Tooth-ache Ball.
Dr. Moffit's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, with Almanacs for gratuitous distribution.
Pescud's Corn Cure, &c. &c. &c.

Nov. 25th, 1849. 5—

EVERETTSVILLE FEMALE
ACADEMY.

The Winter session of this School will commence on the first day of January next, under the management of Miss Sherbrooke, who is eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, aided by a competent Assistant.

TERMS.

Primary English Branches per Session of five months,	$7 00
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry &c.	12 50
French Drawing, Painting and Ornamental Needle work, each	5 00
Music with use of Piano,	18 00
Board per month,	6 00

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewels &c, are furnished to the Students at a very small advance upon New York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB.
Sect'y of Board Trustees.

Nov. 23. 1849 5—tf

Books, Stationery,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES!
L. H. PIERCE.
BOOK SELLER, STATIONER,
AND
Dealer in Fancy Articles and Paper Hangings

Respectfully calls attention to a large stock of Books, etc., which he has recently received from the North,—consisting of Miscellaneous works, School Books, Histories, Biographies, Works of great men, Travels, Poetry, Song Books. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn books, etc.

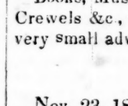
ALSO, Parlor and Travelling Writing Desks, Port folios, Paper Mache, a beautiful article, Morocco, Gilt and plain.

AND a Variety of fancy Ink stands; Articles for worsted work, viz: Patterns of various styles, Worsted Needles, Perforated Boards and Cards, Canvass, etc. etc.

ALSO, Steel Beads, Silk Twist, Tassels, Rings, Purse and Bag Clasps, all of which will be sold low.

Wilmington, Nov. 14th. 4—

Washington and Lafayette HOTEL.



THE subscriber having taken the WASHINGTON HOTEL in connection with the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady BOARDERS

The Hotel has been thoroughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and His BAR supplied with the best of Liquors.

DAVID THALLY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 13, 1849—1y

FISH, FISH, FISH.

JUST received from Boston, fresh Mackerel and Salmon in bbls. and half bbls., quarter bbls., Kits and 25 boxes scalded Herrings; 25 Quintals Cod Fish. For sale low by

HOWARD & PEEDEN.

Wilmington Nov. 6. 3

HYACINTHS.—Just received a small lot of Extra fine double Hyacinths, for sale by

WM. H. LIPPITT.

Wilmington, Dec. 9

Flour. Fayetteville Fine and super. For sale by

HOWARD & PEDEN.

FLOUR.

50 BBLS. Canal Flour. } very superior and
20 half do } fresh ground.
For sale by HOWARD & PEEDEN.

Wilmington, Nov. 20. 5—

PAUL DE VERE & CO'S

HIGHLY concentrated Essences for flavoring Ice Creams, Pastry, Confectionary Soups, Hashes, and made dishes of every kind. For sale by

HOWARD & PEEDEN.

Wilmington, Nov. 6. 3

W. T. DORTCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

WILL regularly attend the Courts of Duplin, Wayne, Edgecomb and Nash Counties.

All business committed to his care will receive early attention.

July, 1849 39

THOMAS RICHARDSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.

March 21, 1849. 24

J. D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATTRASSES, &c.
Rock Spring WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 1, 1849. 38-1y

JUST RECEIVED.

At the Variety Store,
3 Bbls Old Rectified Whiskey, and very low for cash, by

S. P. TURNAGE.

Nov 25. 5—

☞ A lot of Corn & Meal at the variety Store, for retail by S, B. TURNAGE.

Nov 24. 5—

4 Drums very fine figs, may be found at the variety Store, also a few Boxes fresh Raisins. S. B. TURNAGE.

Nov. 25. 5—

Rice, Starch, Soap, Perfumery, &c. for sale by S. P. TURNAGE.

Nov. 3. 2—

CHAMPAGNE.

CHAMPAIGNE of the best brand, just received by, S. B. TURNAGE.

Nov 3.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT the variety Store of S. B. Turnage.
12 Jars Brandy Peaches.
1 Box fine Lemons.

Goldsboro,' Nov. 10. 3—

ELDORADO TOBACCO.

A superior article for sale by

S. B TURNAGE.

Nov. 3 2—

SHAVING CREAM.

A splendod article, also shaving brushes for sale at the variety store of

S. B TURNAGE.

Oct 3. 2—

NUTS.

Almonds—English Walnuts—Filberts—Palmnuts, &c. &c. for sale by

S. B. TURNAGE.

Oct. 3. 2—

SUGAR & COFFEE. Table Salt in boxes,—a first rate article for sale at the variety Store of

S. B. TURNAGE.

Oct. 3.

10,000 BEST *Principe* Cigars, for sale by

S. B. TURNAGE.

Nov. 3. 2—

FLOUR.

100 bbls, for sale by

O. HOLMES

Wilmington, Oct. 3 2—

KERSEYS & NEGRO BLANKETS, for sale cheap by

C. H. LIPPITT.

Wilmington Oct. 13th, 1849.

MORE GOLD!!!

Davis & Langston,
WHEELRIGHTS.
MULBERRY STREET
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing vehicles of every description.

JAS. J. DAVIS. JNO. LANGSTON.

Nov. 25th, 1849. 5 1y.

Johnston Hotel.
Thomas C. Clifton.
SMITHFIELD N C.

April 20, 1849.

WM. P. MOORE,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING, AND
Commission Merchant,
NEWBERN, N. C.

J. W. EVANS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
Smithfield, N. C.

Practices in the Courts of Johnston, Cumberland and Sampson.

Smithfield, Jan. 18. 15 1y

Lithographs, &c. for sale by McPHERSON & ALSTON.

FOR SALE AT THE NEW BOOK STORE.

A New Style of Music Port Folios.

THE most convenient and useful article ever presented to the public; they are so constructed that pieces of Music can be filed away without difficulty, thus preserving it whole and clean until a sufficient quantity has been obtained for binding, when it can be detached from the Port folio without the slightest injury, leaving it for further use.

ALSO, a variety of new Articles, such as Fancy paper weights, Ladies Toilets Cushions, &c &c.

L. H. PIERCE.

Wilmington Nov. 14th. 5—

S. R. Ford,
WILMINGTON, N. CAROLINA.
Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing Stones;

And in short, any article called for of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.

W F S Alston, Agent, Goldsboro' N. C.

Nov. 23. 5—

R. P WARING,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts holden in the Counties of Johnston, Wayne, Nash and Pitt.

All business entrusted to his care will be faithfully and punctually attended to.

☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of claims in this and the adjoining Counties.

Address Smithfield, Johnston Co., N. C.

Jan. 18. 15 1y

Howard & Peden,
General Commission Merchants,
And Agents for the sale of
Bacon, Lard. Peas, &c. &c.
South Water Street,
(One door North of Messrs. Barry, Bryant & Co
WILMINGTON, N. C.

W. C. HOWARD. W. N. PEDEN

MARTIN & CRONLY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

A. Martin. *M. Cronly*

July, 1849. 40

Saddle and Harness
MANUFACTORY.



THE Subscriber thankful for the liberal support heretofore received, begs leave to inform the citizens of Wayne, and the adjoining counties that he has removed to his new Shop on East Centre Street, next door to the Odd Fellow's Hall And having just returned from the North with a new Stock of materials, is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, and hopes by strict attention to the same, to merit a still greater share of public patronage. Saddles and harness made to order at the shortest notice. Repairing neatly executed.

JOHN TAYLOR

Raw Hides taken in exchange for Saddlery.

Goldsboro', Dec'r 8th 1849. 7—1

E. PRICE & SON,
Marble Yard.
BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND, FORMERLY OF NORWARK, CT.

Monuments, Tombstones, Fire-place Facings, Paint Stones and Mullers, Hearthstones, &c.

E. PRICE & SON, are prepared to execute all orders for the above articles at very moderate prices. Orders left with Dibble & Bro's. Newbern, N. C., or J. J Doughty, Washington, will receive prompt attention.

Newbern, Nov. 22. 5—tf

Geo. H. Kelley's
New Family Grocery and Provision Store, on Water st., next door to A. A. Warnel's.

Will be found constantly on hand, such as bags of Rio and Laguira Coffee, bbls and hhds of Potorico ditto, bbls of clarified, crushed, and powdered sugars, boxes and casks of cheese, sacks salt, barrels of butter and soda crackers, boxes of soda, sugar, and pic nic crackers, barrels and half barrels of best canal flour, bags, boxes, and kegs of buckwheat, firkins of best butter, half barrels of best Fulton market beef, jars and kegs of pickles, molasses by the barrel, boxes sperm, adamantine, and tallow candles, kegs of powder and bags shot, half and quarter barrels and kitts of No. 1 mackerel and salmon, pepper, spice, ginger, cloves, mace, nutmegs, coperas, brimstone, allum, soap, snuff by the barrels, bladder and bottle, lamp, train, and linseed oils. A fine assortment of Hollow-ware and crockery, in fine all that belongs to such an establishment, except spirituous liquors All will be sold low for Cash Persons would do well to call before buying elsewhere. Wilmington, Dec 19 —— 9

CAN BE FOUND AT THE NEW FAMILY GROCERY & PROVISION STORE.

5 half barrels of Extra Fulton Market Beef; 6 kitts A 1 No 1 Mackerel 6 do No. 1 Salmon, 5 barrels superior Molasses, 4 kitts Sounds and Tongues, a fine article, half barrel Salmon A No. 1 at 10c per pound. 4 quarter barrels A No 1 Mackerel, 2 half do. 8 kegs superior Goshen Butter All low for cash, at GEORGE H. KELLY'S

Wilmington, December 20 9—



THE undersigned, having determined to remove to the South, offers for sale his lands, viz:

The Plantation on which he now resides, lying in the county of Wayne, 4 miles west of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, containing **Fifteen Hundred Acres,** on which there is a good family residence, and all necessary out houses—there is a first rate Marl bed on the same, also a good Mill site

Another tract of **Three hundred and Thirty Acres,** of good farming land, lying in said county, one mile west of the Rail Road.

Also one other tract of **Four hundred and Fifty Acres,** of first rate farming land, lying on Goshen Swamp, in the county of Sampson.

Those desiring to purchase will call on the subscriber or his agent.

GEORGE L. KORNEGAY.

Wayne Co., N. C. Nov. 9. 3—

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c.



THE undersigned respectfully invites the attention of their friends in Wayne Johnston and adjacent counties, to the large and well selected stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines and Fancy Articles,

The quality of which we warrant to be superior.

We shall be pleased to give quotations of prices, as we offer as great inducements to the Medical Faculty as any similar establishment at the South.

In addition to our general stock of Medicines, &c we have in store—

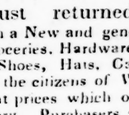
3,000 lb. superior extra and pure White Lead in oil
20 doz. " Paint Brushes, assorted sizes,
70 boxes " Window Glass, " "
10 bbls. Paint Oils,
60 gallons Varnish.

Also, Chrome, Green and Yellow, Venitian Red, Black Verdigris, &c. ground in Oil, for sale at low prices for cash or on a short credit.

A. C EVANS & BRO.

WILMINGTON, July 2, 1849. 3

FOR SALE.



HOUSE and Lot No. 236, in the Town of Goldsboro', situated on Pine and James Streets, containing about half an acre For terms, apply to DAVID R. KENNEDY.

October 27, 1849 1—

C. H. LIPPITT,

HAVING REMOVED to the store lately occupied by Messrs. **Anderson** and **Young**, and known as the ANDERSON STORE, has

Just Received

a general asssortment of

DRY GOODS, HARD WARE,
CUTLERY, &c,

adapted to the wan's of the town and country

C. H. L. respectfully invites his customers to continue their trade with him at his new stand, he would also, say to the customers of Messrs. Anderson & Young, that having succeeded to their business stand (They having gone out of trade) he is desirous of succeeding to their business also, and believes he can offer inducements for their old customers to trade with him. They are respectfully invited to call and examine his goods and judge for themselves.

Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 13th 1849 51-1y

DAVID S. WILLIS.
NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,
NEWBERN N. C.

HAS just returned from the North, with a New and general Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c — which he offers to the citizens of Wayne, and adjoining Counties at prices which only need testing to prove satisfactory Purchasers are respectfully invited to give him a call, and judge for themselves.

Newbern, Oct. 20th 1849

BOOTS AND SHOES.



THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Johnston, Wayne, Lenoir and Jones, that he keeps always on hand, a large and good assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

Made under his own eye, which he will sell low for Cash. He has a number of excellent workmen employed, and is prepared to make to order any article in his line out of the best materials, on short notice, at low prices. Orders thankfully received

WESLEY GRAY.

New Berne, July 21, 1849. 41-1y

WM. T. WILLIS,
Draper and Tailor,



Would respectfully present himself to the Counties immediately connected with the general trade at NEWBERN: That he will keep constantly on hand a full supply of GOODS adapted to GENTLEMEN'S WARE.

Gentlemen visiting Newbern are requested to call and examine my Stock, as I keep a large and well selected assortment. Keeping the best WORKMEN from the NORTH, I am persuaded those persons most difficult to please must be suited.

Newbern, N. C. July 23. 41-1y

DO YOU WANT A LOT!

Those who wish to purchase a neat and pleasant lot in Goldsboro' would do well to call at an early day upon

D. R. KENNEDY.

Nov. 13th 1849. 4—

GLUE.

A large quanty on hand suitable for Distilers.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

Wilmington, Oct. 23. 2

SACK SALT.

2000 Sacks for sale by O. HOLMES.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 5—

J. Wilkinson & co.,
Cash Dealers in
CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, NUTS
Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery. Soups, Segars, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street,
WILMINGTON, N C.

November 9, 1849. 3 1y

JOSEPH CARTER,
Forwarding, Receiving and COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NEWBERN, N. C.

REFERENCES.—Chas Slover, Alex. Mitchell, Wm. P. Moore.

Newbern, July 1849. 41-1y

LOOK OUT.

The public are hereby notified not to harbor or employ Benjamin Price, an absconded Apprentice, about 18 years of age. If apprehended and brought back to me, a liberal compensation will be given, but no thanks.

D. McPHERSON.

Smithfield, Dec. 7th 1849. 7—3

CARPETS, CARPETS.

100 PIECES carpeting from 25 to $1 50 cts a yard, 25 pr cent cheaper than a any other Merchants.

by C. H. LIPPITT.

NEW YORK
Furniture Warehouse.
WILMINGTON, N. C.



WE hereby inform the inhabitants of Wayne, and the adjoining counties, that we have just received at our establishment, a new, full and complete assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, comprising ALL, and a little more, of the various articles for Housekeeping purposes. We are determined to sell our stock at low prices for CASH. Our rule of action is "small profits and quick sales." This, we are confident, will meet the views and elicit the approbation of purchasers. All who wish to buy furniture of good workmanship, at low prices, are requested to give us a call. We are determined to offer all the inducements here which buyers could have presented to them in more Northern markets.—Our stock of FURNITURE is partly composed of the following articles:

Splendid Mahogany Wardrobes;
Mahogany Centre Tables;
do do do, with Marble Top;
do Sideboards do do
Double and single Washstands, do do
Superb Sofas, latest patterns;
Mahogany High Post Bedsteads;
do French do
do and b'lk Walnut Cottage Bedsteads;
Stuffed Rockers, mahogany and black walnut;
Bureaus, all patterns do do do
Mahogany Centre and Side Tables a splendid (article;
do do do do marble top;
Secretary and Book Case combined;
Elegant Looking Glasses, with rich gilding;
do do do plain frames;
do do do for the toilet, with drawers;
Ottomans, large and small size:
Mahogany Counting House Desk, also plain do;
do frame, hair stuffed Parlor Chairs;
do do do do with spring seats;
Bl'k Walnut Cottage Chairs, a beautiful article;
Maple do do do do
Cane and Rush Seat Chairs;
Windsor do
Boston Rockers; Nurse Chairs; Toilet Tables;
Washstands; double and single Gotts;
All kinds and patterns of Bedsteads;
Maple, cherry and black walnut Tables;
Gradles and Cribs for the babies; [kinds,
Settees; Willow Wagons; Children's Chairs, all
Towel Racks, &c &c., too tedious to mention;
A large assortment of MATTRASSES.

All goods sold, warranted to be as represented.

Hotels supplied. G. & W. A. GWYER.

Wilmington Oct. 19 1—

G. & W. A. GWYER,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
In all its Varities,
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c
Front street, Near Market,
WILMINGTON, N. C

GEORGE GWYER. WM A. GWYER.

SALT.

2500 BUSHELS dry and heavy St. Martin's SALT, at 25 cts. per bushel.

For sale by D. S. WILLIS.

Newbern Oct 20.] 1—

A FRESH supply of Stewarts Steam refined Candy, just received, and for sale by

S. B. TURNAGE.

Nov. 3.

BUCKWHEAT! BUCKWHEAT!!

25 BAGS Buckwheat; new hulled extra.
25 Boxes do. do.
20 Kegs, do. do.
20 1 4 bbls. do. do.
10 half " do.

For sale by HOWARD & PEEDEN.

Oct. 30, 1849. 2—

BUTTER & CHESSE.

A FRESH supply. Just received per Schr. L P. Smith, for sale by

HOWARD & PEEDEN.

Oct. 30. 2—

WHISKEY, WHISKEY, WHISKEY

25 BBLS. Whiskey, just received and for sale by HOWARD & PEEDEN.

Wilmington, Oct. 4. 3.

100,000 CHOICE SEGARS, for sale at Manufacturers prices, by

HOWARD & PEDEN.

Nov. 30. 6—

FLOUR.

20 BBLS extra Canal Flour;
20 half do do For sale at
HOWARD & PEEDEN.

Wilmington, Oct. 13. 3

FISH ROES.

12 KEGS A 1 Fish Roes, just received, for sale by

HOWARD & PEDEN.

Wilmington, Nov. 30 6

REFINED SUGARS.

20 PACKAGES Loaf Crushed and Powdered.

For sale by HOWARD & PEEDEN.

Oct. 30. 2—

BOSTON CRACKERS.

20 Boxes Boston Crackers. Just received and for sale by

HOWARD & PEEDEN.

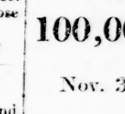
Oc 30. 2—

WHISKEY.

JUST received, 50 Barrels. For sale for cash by O. HOLMES.

Wilmington, Nov. 29. 6—

CHARLES J. NELSON,



COACH MAKER, &c.,

Respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he has recently enlarged his business—considerably increased his former stock, and thereby has proportionably increased his facilities for the prompt and faithful performance of all jobs committed to his care, as

Carriage Maker and general Trimmer, Undertaker, and Harness dealer.

Also, Blacksmith Work, in all its various branches.

He has selected his workmen with a view to their skill, competency and industrious habits, and as he usually superintends his whole business in person, and hoping to be able to give general satisfaction, he earnestly solicits a share of public patronage. He occupies the old stand in Waynesboro'. Nov. 23—5 1y.